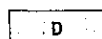


EPA National Primary Drinking Water Standards

| | Contaminant | MCL or TT1 (mg/L) ² | Potential health effects from exposure above the MCL | Common sources of contaminant in drinking water | Public Health Goal |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| OC | Acrylamide | TT8 | Nervous system or blood problems; | Added to water during sewage/wastewater increased risk of cancer treatment | zero |
| OC | Alachlor | 0.002 | Eye, liver, kidney or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | zero |
| R | Alpha particles | 15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) | Increased risk of cancer | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation | zero |
| IOC | Antimony | 0.006 | Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | 0.006 |
| IOC | Arsenic | 0.010 as of 1/23/06 | Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes | 0 |
| IOC | Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers) | 7 million fibers per Liter (MFL) | Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps | Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits | 7 MFL |
| OC | Atrazine | 0.003 | Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | 0.003 |
| IOC | Barium | 2 | Increase in blood pressure | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | 2 |
| OC | Benzene | 0.005 | Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills | zero |
| OC | Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) | 0.0002 | Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines | zero |
| IOC | Beryllium | 0.004 | Intestinal lesions | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries | 0.004 |
| R | Beta particles and photon emitters | 4 millirems per year | Increased risk of cancer | Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation | zero |
| DBP | Bromate | 0.010 | Increased risk of cancer | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | zero |
| IOC | Cadmium | 0.005 | Kidney damage | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints | 0.005 |
| OC | Carbofuran | 0.04 | Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa | 0.04 |
| OC | Carbon tetrachloride | 0.005 | Liver problems; increased risk of cancer | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities | zero |
| D | Chloramines (as Cl ₂) | MRDL=4.0 ¹ | Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort, anemia | Water additive used to control microbes | MRDLG=4 ¹ |

LEGEND



Disinfectant

IOC

Inorganic Chemical

OC

Organic Chemical



Disinfection Byproduct

M

Microorganism

R

Radionuclides

816F-03016

| | Contaminant | MCL or TT (mg/L)? | Potential health effects from exposure above the MCL | Common sources of contaminant in drinking water | Public Health Goal |
|-----|---|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| OC | Chlordane | 0.002 | Liver or nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer | Residue of banned termiticide | zero |
| D | Chlorine (as Cl ₂) | MRDL=4.01 | Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort | Water additive used to control microbes | MRDLG=41 |
| D | Chlorine dioxide (as ClO ₂) | MRDL=0.81 | Anemia; infants & young children: nervous system effects | Water additive used to control microbes | MRDLG=0.81 |
| DBP | Chlorite | 1.0 | Anemia; infants & young children: nervous system effects | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | 0.8 |
| OC | Chlorobenzene | 0.1 | Liver or kidney problems | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories | 0.1 |
| IOC | Chromium (total) | 0.1 | Allergic dermatitis | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | 0.1 |
| IOC | Copper | TT7; Action Level = 1.3 | Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | 1.3 |
| M | <i>Cryptosporidium</i> | TT3 | Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps) | Human and fecal animal waste | zero |
| IOC | Cyanide (as free cyanide) | 0.2 | Nerve damage or thyroid problems | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories | 0.2 |
| OC | 2,4-D | 0.07 | Kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | 0.07 |
| OC | Dalapon | 0.2 | Minor kidney changes | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way | 0.2 |
| OC | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) | 0.0002 | Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards | zero |
| OC | o-Dichlorobenzene | 0.6 | Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0.6 |
| OC | p-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | Anemia; liver, kidney or spleen damage; changes in blood | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0.075 |
| OC | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.005 | Increased risk of cancer | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | zero |
| OC | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | Liver problems | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0.007 |
| OC | cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | Liver problems | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0.07 |
| OC | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.1 | Liver problems | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0.1 |
| OC | Dichloromethane | 0.005 | Liver problems; increased risk of cancer | Discharge from drug and chemical factories | zero |
| OC | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.005 | Increased risk of cancer | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | zero |
| OC | Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 0.4 | Weight loss, live problems, or possible reproductive difficulties | Discharge from chemical factories | 0.4 |
| OC | Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 0.006 | Reproductive difficulties; liver problems; increased risk of cancer | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories | zero |
| OC | Dinoseb | 0.007 | Reproductive difficulties | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables | 0.007 |
| OC | Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) | 0.00000003 | Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer | Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories | zero |
| OC | Diquat | 0.02 | Cataracts | Runoff from herbicide use | 0.02 |
| OC | Endothall | 0.1 | Stomach and intestinal problems | Runoff from herbicide use | 0.1 |

LEGEND

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|------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| D | Disinfectant | IOC | Inorganic Chemical | OC | Organic Chemical |
| DBP | Disinfection Byproduct | M | Microorganism | R | Radionuclides |

| | Contaminant | MCL or TT ¹ (mg/L) ² | Potential health effects from exposure above the MCL | Common sources of contaminant in drinking water | Public Health Goal |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| OC | Endrin | 0.002 | Liver problems | Residue of banned insecticide | 0.002 |
| OC | Epichlorohydrin | TT ⁸ | Increased cancer risk, and over a long period of time, stomach problems | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals | zero |
| OC | Ethylbenzene | 0.7 | Liver or kidneys problems | Discharge from petroleum refineries | 0.7 |
| OC | Ethylene dibromide | 0.00005 | Problems with liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys; increased risk of cancer | Discharge from petroleum refineries | zero |
| IOC | Fluoride | 4.0 | Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); Children may get mottled teeth | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | 4.0 |
| M | <i>Giardia lamblia</i> | TT ³ | Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps) | Human and animal fecal waste | zero |
| OC | Glyphosate | 0.7 | Kidney problems; reproductive difficulties | Runoff from herbicide use | 0.7 |
| DBP | Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | 0.060 | Increased risk of cancer | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | n/a ⁶ |
| OC | Heptachlor | 0.0004 | Liver damage; increased risk of cancer | Residue of banned termiticide | zero |
| OC | Heptachlor epoxide | 0.0002 | Liver damage; increased risk of cancer | Breakdown of heptachlor | zero |
| M | Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) | TT ³ | HPC has no health effects; it is an analytic method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The lower the concentration of bacteria in drinking water, the better maintained the water system is. | HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment | n/a |
| OC | Hexachlorobenzene | 0.001 | Liver or kidney problems; reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories | zero |
| OC | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.05 | Kidney or stomach problems | Discharge from chemical factories | 0.05 |
| IOC | Lead | TT ⁷ ; Action Level = 0.015 | Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | zero |
| M | <i>Legionella</i> | TT ³ | Legionnaire's Disease, a type of pneumonia | Found naturally in water; multiplies in heating systems | zero |
| OC | Lindane | 0.0002 | Liver or kidney problems | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens | 0.0002 |
| IOC | Mercury (inorganic) | 0.002 | Kidney damage | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands | 0.002 |
| OC | Methoxychlor | 0.04 | Reproductive difficulties | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock | 0.04 |
| IOC | Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 10 | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | 10 |
| IOC | Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 1 | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | 1 |

LEGEND

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|------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| D | Disinfectant | IOC | Inorganic Chemical | OC | Organic Chemical |
| DBP | Disinfection Byproduct | M | Microorganism | R | Radionuclides |

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